Bnilding Materials.

PATENT ROLLING IRON SHUTTERS.—
The ABCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, for the purpose of bringing the JORNON PATENT ROLLING IRON SHUTTER
and the more general use, have concluded to reduce the price to
the following rates: For First Store Fronts, 50 cents per
spaner foot; for all other places, 40 cents per quare foot. The
superiority of this Shutter, which we have so generally introdesed into buildings in New York and many other places, is
not specified.

the ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS are also prethe ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS are also prepred, as usual, to contract for IRON FIRE PROOF BUILDBORS, IRON STORE FRONTS, and all kinds of Cart and
Bossith Iron Work required for holiding purposes.

Works: 19th and leth-sta, near Avenue E, New-York.

Works: 19th and 19th

THE DORCHESTER
OLIVE REZESTONE COMPANY,
Press their immense quarries in New Brunswick, covering
those of five aquare mises, will constructor any quantity, und
a,600 sums, of the same
BEAUTIFUL PREZESTONE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
BRONDWAY and Cedarsh,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,

CONTINENTAL BANK, Name to -st. MECHANICS BANK, UNION INSURANCE BUILDING.

UNION INSURANCE BUILDING,
William and Cedar-sta,
HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY,
Second-av,
THE STATE ARSENALS,
New-York and Brocklyn,
have been recently built, together with numerous others. To
flesse in particular the Company refer as specimens of their
libras, new acknowledged to be the finest building material to
having for color, dorability, strength and facility for ornamental work. Contracts executed for any part of the continent
by application at the office of the Company, No. 58 Besver-st.,
speciate Delmonico's. ROBERT MIDDLETON, Secretary.
We the undersigned, estify that the stone of which out by application at the office of the Company, No. 58 Beaver-et, openite Delmonico's. ROBERT MIDDLETON, Secretary. We, the undersigned, certify that the stone of which out boldings are constructed came from the Dorchester Quarries, Bew-Brunewick. We lighly approve and admire the material and believe it to be one of the best in quality and most beautifut in appearance that has ever been brought into use in this soun set. President Mechanics' Bank. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., New-York Times.

W. T. HOOKER,
President Continental Bank,
LYOPOLD EIDLITA,

President Continental Bank, LYOPOLD EIBLITZ, THOS. K. JACKSON, J. M. TRIMBLE,

THE ALBERT FREESTONE COMPANY

mapply the beautiful
BUFF-COLORED STONE,
which enters into a large number of the finest buildings recently
creeted in New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c. They also
farmish the same Stone of a russet color with a rose tinge. Orders will be taken for any point on the Atlantic seaboard or for
hand cities.

SAMUELP. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Office No. 15 Nassau-st. (Commonwealth Building), New-York

Ocean Steamers, &c.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

CALIFORN-IA STEAMSHIP LINE,

VIA

AMERICAN ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPARY,

PROPRIETORS.

OPPOBLITON LINE, AT REDUCED RATES.

NEW-YORK TO SAN PRANCISCO.

First Cabin. 150 | Lewer Secrage. 100

Becomd Cabin. 150 | Lewer Secrage. 100

The Transit of the Istimus included.

The aplendid steamship WASHINGTON, of 2000 tuns register, Capt. Henry Churchill, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicarana Rome, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th of December, ab 2 p. m., carrying passengers, mails and freight to SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, to connect at SAN JUAN DEL

BUR with the well-known and commoditions steamship

These splendid teamships of run unsurpassed accommodations the commodation of the commodations of the commodations of the commodations of the commodation of the comm

ry healthy.
and freight, apply only at the office of the Com-JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

DOSS, FALCONER & Co.'s LINE for SAN PRANCISCO.—R F & Co.'s extreme clipper-ship STAR Light. Capt. Lev! Howes. This well-kown clipper is now saking balance of her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River (Fulton Perry), and will have prompt disputch. She has unde three successful passages to San Francisco, and accomplished the run in 111 days. She is thoroughly ventilated and insures at the sweet rates. Shippera are invited to examine this beautiful ship. Engagements at favorable rates may be made, on application to ROSS, FALCONER & Co., Ro. 66 Pine-st., corner of William. Agents at San Francisco, Mesrs. D. L. ROSS & Co., Sight Enchange on San Francisco for sale. Collections made in California and Oregon.

brills and Oregon.

STEAM to GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN and LONDONDERRY, without delay, for
\$10. Return Tickets to either of the above places, good for six
months by any steamer of the line, \$60.

GLASGOW, Thompson..... WED'SDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Gunming... WED'SDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage: Cabin, \$75; third class, found with cooked
povisions, \$30. For freight or passage, apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

TEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, and
the principal Towns of ENGLAND and IRELAND, vis
LIVERPOOL, without delay, at greatly reduced raice, carrying
the Duited States mail. The LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK
and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S spiendid
Tyde-built from sorew steamships are intended to sail as follows:
FROM REW-YORK.

LANGAROO....SATURDAY, Nov. 20.
GITY OF BALTIMORE....THURSDAY, Dec. 2.
And each alternate Thursday, at 12 o'clock m., from Pier No.
4 North River.

a North River.

Passengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to
the Continent.

Cabin from New-York and Philadelphia.

Particless from New-York to any of the above named places. Stature tickets, available for six months.

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and all parts of the Continent without delay.

WOTICE—These Steamers are provided with every requisite insure the immediate extinction of fire, and the strictest discipline is enforced with regard to the use of lights.

For freighbor passens, apply at the office of the Company.

JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, Ageot.

In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Suidings.

FOR SAVANNAH .- The American Atlantic Berew Steamship Company's new and first-class Steamship MONTGOMERY. F. Crocker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock, p. m., precisely. Cabin passare, with unsurpassed accommodations, 916. Through tickets to New Orleans, \$35.50, Mobile, \$35.61, Montgomery \$20, 15hapy, 6n., \$24, Atlanta and Columbia, \$35; Macon 21. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate mates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 85 Wall-et.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.-U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA.—C. B. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, November 20, at 3 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin passage to Savannab, \$15. Through tickets given to Montgomery, Columbus, Atlanta, Albany and Macon. Bills of lading signed only SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamboats and Bailroads.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-POR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior
teamer BAY STATE, Capt. Jowett, leaves New-York every
TURSDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 4 o'clock p. m.,
and the EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Pier
Ra. 3 N. R.
Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any appliant until the same shall have been paid for.
Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by
Express Freight Train.
WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGTON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inited Route
the shortest as d most direct, earrying the Eastern Mail.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and C.
VANDERBILT, Capt. W. H. Fraser, in connection with the
TONINGTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and
PROVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above
Besterry-place, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Stotington at 5:30 p. m.,
on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston
filep. m.
The C. VANDERBILT from New-York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from Browington, Tuesday, Thursday and Satstriay.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Tucaday, Thursday, and Saturday; from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and

Passengers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Provi-ceoce and Boston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching and phoses in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines, connecting North and East Passengers that prefer it, remain on board the steamer, enjoy a slade's rest undisturbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Stoning-an in the 7 a.m. train for Providence.

For passage, berths, state-rooms or freight, apply on board the seamer, or at the Freight Office, Fler No. 2 North River, or at he office, No. 10 Battery-place. November 1, 1858.

DEOPLE'S LINE between NEW-YORK, CITY BLAND, WHITESTONE, NEW-YORK, CITY
MAMARONFCK.—On and after MONDAY, October 25, the
oteomer ISLAND CITY, Capt. James Vradenburgh, will loave
Pulton-Market elip at 3 p.m. Returning, leaves Mamaronech
at \$4 a.m.; New-Rochelle, \$a.m.; City Island, \$4 a.m., and
Whitestone at \$540 a.m.

UDSON RIVER RAILROAD -From August 1. 39, 1838, Trains will leave Chambers 4, Station as follows:
Engless Trains, 6 a m. and 5 p. m.; Albany and Troy Faranger
Trains, 1130 a m. and 19:30 p. m.; for Poughteepale, 7 a m.
and 3:30 p. m.; for Sing Sing, O a. m., and 6:15 p. m.; for
Poetskill, 1:30 and 5:39 p. m. The Poughteepale, Peetskill
and Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passenbers takes
the Chambers, Canal, Christopaer and Situets Trains for New
York beare Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 a.m. and 6:30 and fig. m.;
on Sundaya, at 10 p. m.

A. F. SMITH Superintendent. ONG ISLAND RAILROAD-NOTICE .-

RAILROAD COMPANIES and HUMAN LIFE.

The begal duties of all Railroad Companies to adopt at ence, precupity and generally, precastionary improvements of ried and enclosible of subse, calculated to save inte and mitigate danger, needs no argument to convince a thinking man. But, unfortunately for the people and the stockholders, there are quiet too many of these in authority who do not sufficiently realize their responsibility in this matter. Their thoughts are occupied about too many other things; their duties as Superintendents are clearly not their sole thought and etudy. Large fortunes are accumulated in a few years from small salaries, and the vertaint masses of the community took up to our railway officials as if they were the tireat Mognis; but let us ask how many of them perform their duties with a sincle eys to the interests of them tookholders, and the safety of their employees and the precious lives that are daily committed to their fleeging. poss, for inclance, as was suggested a few subsequent that each be provided in front of each house and would be described in front fleeging. Are our trains arrived to the subsequent of their mechanics, Are our trains arrived to the subsequent of their mechanics, are our trains arrived to the subsequent of their mechanics, are our trains arrived to the subsequent of their mechanics, are our trains arrived to the subsequent of their mechanics, are our trains arrived to the subsequent of their mechanics, are our trains arrived to the subsequent of their mechanics, are our trains arrived to the subsequent of their mechanics, are our trains arrived to the subsequent of their mechanics, are our trains and how an earnest desire, also, to hold the reins themselves when in that position. This may be a strong case, but it is directly to the point. It is a strong to the train at the text of their strength of the train and train arrived train and train and train and t RAILROAD COMPANIES and HUMAN LIFE.

ore, is this: We never came before the public until we had a TRIED, FROYED AND FRANCETED INVENTION; we consequently have never had to unsay anything.

We wish rulivoad officers to understand as early as possible that we are not to be classed with those who present them improvements of untried and and doubtful value, nor do we sell patent rights and ask companies to incur the expenses and trouble of experiments. We know just exactly what we propose to do, and we intend to do it, and we also intend that every railroad company in the Union shall adopt this improvement or some other equally as good for the purpose.

It is to be hoped that the time is nearly at hand when railroad trains sual be better controlled than hertofore. There has been altogether too much trusting to lack in these matters, and it will not do. We urge all companies to adopt our improvement at once, while we are selling cheap; you will come to it, gentlemen, and you will evine your wisdom and forethought by acting promptly and buying it while you can (cheap), and as evidence of our good faith and honesty of purpose, we will say that we will furnish the machines for the entire passenger equipment of any road, and will allow four mouths' trial before settlement, and each company shall be 'to own indge as to whether the improvement is desirable. This precaution, we undertake to say, will promote the accurity of life and property in railway trains to an extent hitherto unknown, or, to use its lacotic language of the late Nicholas Dean, its universal adoption would mark a new era in the safety of life and property in railway trains to an extent hitherto unknown, or, to use its lacotic language of the late Nicholas Dean, its universal adoption would mark a new era in the safety of life and property on railway trains to an extent hitherto and robotic property on one of the real and Toledo, Terre Haute and Richmond, Michigan Central, Old Colony and Fall River, &c.

U. S. R. R. CAR-BRAKE CO., No. 31 Pinest., N. Y. W. G. CREAMER, Sec.

W. G. CREAMER, Sec.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY—
connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Leckar
smin and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Leckigh
Valley Railroad.

JALL ARRANGEMENT, commencing October 1, 1838.—
Loave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Fier
No. 2 North River, at 74 a. m., 12 m., and 4 p. m.; for Somer
Wile by above trains, and at 5 p. m.
The above trains connect at Elisabeth with trains on the Newfersey Railroad, which heave New-York from the foot of Courtlandt-st., at 74 and 12 a. m., and 4 and 5 p. m.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lockswanna and Western Railroad will leave at 74 a. m. only. For Ledigh Valley Railroad at
14 a. m. and 12 m. JOHN O. STERNS Superistendent.

STERNS UNDER AND FELIX DALL DOAD. NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1852, and until further notice, passenger Trains will leave Pleir foot of Dunnest, as follows, vist DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 6 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate Stations.

MAIL TRAIN at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and inter BOCKLAND PASSENGER at S p. m., from foot Chambers st.,

BOCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate Stations.

Gight EXPRESS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect te Einlirs with the Einlira, Canadaigus and Nisgars Falls Railroad, for Niagars Falls; at Blagmont and Mingars Falls; at Blagmont and Mingars Falls; at Blagmont of Comming with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delsware, Lackswanns and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellaville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake-Shore Railroad, for Cieveland, Cinstanati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

B. F. HEADLEY, Assistant Fresident.

do, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
B. F. HEADLEY. Assistant President. shmati, Toledo, Betroit, Chicago, &C.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
COMPANY — WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1858, Trains will leave 26thrt., New-York, as follows:
18.28. a. m. For White Plains.
18.29. a. m. For Williamsbridge.
11.39. a. m. For Williamsbridge.
21.30. p. m. For Williamsbridge.
21.30. p. m. For Williamsbridge.
31.00. p. m. For Williamsbridge.
31.00. p. m. For Williamsbridge.
41.00. p. m. For White Plains.
61.05. p. m. Williamsbridge.
21.00. a. m. Williamsbridge.
21.00. a. m. Williamsbridge.
21.00. a. m. Williamsbridge.
21.00. a. m. Williamsbridge.
21.20. p. m. White Plains.
51.05. a. m. Williamsbridge.
21.20. p. m. White Plains.
51.05. p. m. White Plains.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILBOAD. 1888. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1858.
Commencing Novamber 1, 1888.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.,

Passenger Station in New York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., mitrance on 27th-st.

For New Haven, 7, 8 a.m. (ca.), 12:45, 2:45, (ca.) 3:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8, a.m. (ca.), 12:45, 2:45, 2:45 (ca.) 3:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8, a.m. (ca.), 12:45, 2:45 (ca.) 3:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8, a.m. (ca.), 12:45, 2:45 (ca.) 3:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Darbort and Westport, 7 a.m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:50 p. m. For Bulk, 7 a.m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:50 p. m. For Barrier, 7, 8 a.m. (ca.), 12:45, 5:45, 4:50, 5:50 p. m. For Barrier, 7, 8 a.m. (ca.), 2:45 p. m. (ca.), 3:45, 4:50, 5:50 p. m. For Boston, 8 a.m. (ca.), 2:45 p. m. (ca.). For Boston, 8 a.m. (ca.), 2:45 p. m. (ca.). For Connecticut River Railroad, 8 a.m. (ca.) and 12:45 p. m. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad, 8 a.m. (ca.) and 12:45 p. m. For House-und New-London Railroad, 8 a.m. and 2:45 p. m. For House-und New-London Railroad, 8 a.m. and 2:45 p. m. For House-und Railroad, 8 a.m. For Dasbury and Norwell Railroad, 7 a.m., 1:45, p. m. For Dasbury and Norwell Railroad, 7 a.m., 1:45, p. m. For Dasbury and Norwell Railroad, 7 a.m., 1:45, p. m. For Dasbury and Norwell Railroad, 7 a.m., 1:45, p. m. For Dasbury and Norwell Railroad, 7 a.m., 1:45, p. m. For Dasbury and Norwell Railroad, 7 a.m., 1:46, p. m. For Dasbury and Norwell Railroad, 7 a.m., 1:46, p. m. For Dasbury and Norwell Railroad, 7 a.m., 1:46, p. m. For Dasbury and Norwell Railroad, 7 a.m., 1:46, p. m.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare \$3. Through Tickets sold for Chainanti and tise West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, ac. 1 and through beggare checked to Washington in 8 a.m. and 9 p. m. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No bargage will be received for any train unless delivered and sheeked different minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

pheched diffeen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlande Cities with Western, North-Western and South-Western Bistes by a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at Pittebrigh with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with the meets direct, these and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

RATES BETWEEN Shoes, Hat and Cape, Books, Jones, 1987.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
FIRST CLASS.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Cap. Books,
Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in
boxes and bales). Feathers, Fars, &c...

Brown Class.—Downestic Sheeting, Shirting and
Ticking (in original bales), Drugs (in casks),
Leather (in rolls and boxes), Wood and Sheep
Felts, Eastward, &c...

Fried Class.—Asvis, Hard wars, Steel, Chains (in
casks), Hemp, Bacen and Pork, salredg(loose or in
sacks), Tobacce manuff, except Gigarror Gut, &c.

FOURTH CLASS.—Coffee, Fish, Bacen, Beef and
Pork (in casks or boxes Eastward), Lard and Lard
Oti, Nalls, Soda Ast, German Clay, Tar, Fitch,
Rodin, &c...

FLOUR.— P bbl. until further notice.

GRAIN.— P loo in until further notice.

Cotton.— Shee, not exceeding 500 3 weight, until further
sotice.

Leadershus goods from any not east of Philadelphia, by any

COTTUN— P bale, not exceeding 500 B weight, until further sotice.

In sidepping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the package "Via Pennsylvania Raifredd." All Boods contigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or Pittaburgh will be forwarded without detention.

WREUSH AGENTS—Harria Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sase & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Evansville, and, Dumentill, Sell & Co., and Carter & Lewett, Lectaville, Ky.; B. C. Meidrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Lanceville, OMO: Leech & Co., No., 54 Kilhyset, Booton; Leech & Co., No., 14 Aster House, New York, and No. 1 South William C., New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koon, Bahissore; D. A. Stewart, Pittaburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Preight Agent, Philadelphia, Z. A. ECOTT, Euperintendent, Absorba, Fa.

PLUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Mar het Wharf by steamer 10 LAB at 6:33, 7:30 and 10 a.m., and 1, 4 and 5:30 p. m. The care increase Finashing, L. I., at 6:48, f and 10 a.m., and 1, 4 and 5:30 p. m., meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Foint. Through in 8 aftentes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M SMITH, Receiver.

winutes. Fare B cents.

WM. M SMITH, Receiver.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Fennsylvania Railroad connects at Pittaburch with railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galena and Chicago,
Ill.; Frankfort, Lexington and Leaieville, Ry.; Terra Haute,
Madison, Lafsyette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cinchnatt, Dayton,
Springfield, Bellefontaire, Sandusky, Toledo, Cieveiand, Columtonia, Zaneville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio; also with the
reason packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louiseille and Cincinnati.

Through tickets for the East can be had at any of the abovementioned places in the West.

Backer, Curenna, Transcriptor.

sentioned places in the West.

Baseage CHECKED THROUGH.

Passengers will find this as short and expe ther roate.

FABE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROADS.

See handbills, framed, in the hotels of this city.

Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the of the city.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY,
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
For Emigrant Tickets apply at No. 8 Battery-pisce.
November 1, 1858.

Water Cure.

WATER CURE. - Dr. E. J. LOWEN. YV THAL'S Water Cure and Gymnasium, at No. 116 Biecker-st., is now open for the reception of patients and boarders. Mydriatic and gymnastic treatment may be taken in the establishment without board. Out-door practice attended to. For boarders, who are not patients, a separate tept at 6 o'clock p. m.

Medical.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) and DYS. ONSTIPATION (COSITYENESS) and DISPEPSIA completely cured without medicines, injectious
or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeabie and nutritious and vecetable food, manufactured from "Wasbon's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the etomach and bowels to the normal condition astortishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of
the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a puricle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers,
and their beneficient operation guaranteed as represented, or the
purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the
subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsythest. Price 39
cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None
genuine but those stamped "Davy's."
ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsythet. N. Y.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE JUVENILE DRAMATIC CLUB:

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1252.—This is to certify that on the 10th inst 1 has a severe toothache. I called upon H. Hika, and hought 25 cents' worth of H. Hika's Toothache Remedy, which, I am happy to say, relieved me, and I have not had any toothache since, although my tooth is all full of holes.

S. W. ALLEN, See, Javenile Dramatic Club.

Sold by H. HIKA, No. 36; Prince-at.; price 25 cents; by mail, ten three-cent stamps.

MATTHEW'S WATER OF LIFE, for the WATER OF LIFE, for the Lungs and Liver. If the Teeth are in process of decay it stops the decomposition, and renders them beautifully white and cound. Attendance for one week will make you sounder than ever you were before.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.-This truly value able preparation is extracted from selected roots by a powerful apparatus, which obtains the medical principle in a highly concentrated form; by scientifically combining other vegetable products in the process, a compound extract is obtained infinitely superior to any other.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fultonest., New York.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, DRUGGIST (successor to G. & K. and K. & D., late of Vessy-st.), No. 11 GOLD-ST. (near Maiden-lane), New-YORK. Prompt attention given to Date Orders and Consignments. Office as above of WM. BURGER, late of Contland-st.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against JACOB STRAUT, late of the City
of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers
thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Edward J. Straut,
No. 108 Bank-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the
seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of
September, 1858.
E. J. STRAUT,
44 lawems
ISAAC ONDERDONK,
Executors.

INACCONDERBONK.)

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims sagainst JAMES W. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vanchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward A. Frager, No. 303 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of January next.—Darda New-York, the Edd day of July, 1258.

HENRY W. SCOTT, jy24 IawemS

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN S. K. RICHARD-SON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of husiness, No. 40 Grand-street, in the City of Brooklya, Eastern District, on or before the ninth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1852.

HENRY C. RICHARDSON, Executor.

C9 lawfurs OLIVE W. RICHARDSON, Executor.

OTICE of APPLICATION for the discharge of the third article of the first title of the infin chapter of the first title of the infin chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—EDWARD E. BOWEN of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New York, insolvent. Notice first published November 17, 1389 of the City Court of Brooklyn, at his chamber, No. 355 Falton street, in said City of Brooklyn, at his chamber, No. 355 Falton street, in said City of Brooklyn, on the lat day of February, 159, at 90 clock in the forencon, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate about not be made and lie be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aloresaid.

PARSONS, RIGGS & RIGGS, 120 lawl@wsaid Applications, of the discharge of the statute aloresaid.

NOTICE of APPLICATION, for the discharge A of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provision of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—HENRY G. ELY of the City of Brooklyn, Comty of Kinga, and State of New-York. Insolvent. Notice first published November 17, 1838. Creditor to appear before the Hon. E. D. CULVER, City Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn, at his Cambers, No. 385 Fulton street in said City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of February, 1839, at o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, when assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made and he be discharged from his debts pursuant to the provided of the statute aforesaid. PARSONS, RIGGS & RIGGS, 2014 Law 1992 Law 1

an assignment of the said insolvent's state should not be male, and he be discharged from his debts purnant to the provisions of the statute aforeasid. PARSONS, RIGGS & RIGGS, n.20 lawlowSat Atterneys, No. 10 Wallest, N. Y.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. NAYLOR, EDWAND L. BENZON, GEORGE NAYLOR VICKERS, BARTHOLD SCHLESINGER, EDWARD B. HUNTINGTON, HENRY LODGE, THOMAS E. VICKERS and FREDERICK LEHMANN against the FORRINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Summons No. 1.—To the Defendants above named; You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this artion, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk and Gounty of New-York, at the City Hall in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 72 Wallest, in said city, within twenty days after the service; and if you fall to answer the east complaint within the time foresaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of \$772 S3, with interest from the 18th day of March, A. D. 1838, in the further sum of \$459 S2 with interest from the 18th day of March, A. D. 1838, in the further sum of \$459 S2 with interest from the 18th day of June, 1858, and in the further amount of \$450 in the further sum of \$450 S2, with interest from the 28th day of April, 1838, be said the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1838.

OWEN & VOSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was slied in the city of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1858.

Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1858.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. NAYLOR, Sedward Vickers, William L. King, Edward B. Huntington, Henry Lodge, Thomas E. Vickers, and Frederick than at the City of New-York, and the service; and if yee fall to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff's in this action was lied in the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at t

one thousand eight hundred and introcapet, beside the costs of this action.—Dated New York, June 29, 1538.

OWEN & VOSE, Plaintiff' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Cliv Hall, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1858.—Dated New York, Nov. 19, 1858.

120 law6w8.* OWEN & VOSE, Plaintiffs' Att's.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALED IN MARKET, WITH IMMERSE HOME ANE EUROPEAN DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores natural color and permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural finds, and thus makers it grow on haid heads, removes all dandruf, itseling, and heat from the scalp, quieta and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous heatlaches and may be relied upon; cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling of; makes it soft, plossy, healthy and beautylui, and it used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

MESSES. O. J. WOOD & Co.

MESSES. O. J. WOOD & Co.

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor
Wood's Hair Resterative, and my hair being quite gray. I made
up my mind to lay saide the prejudices which I, in common with
a great many persone, had again at all manner of patent medicibes, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to
test it for myself.

clues, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for my well.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I if the south has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be agray as I was, but who having my prejudice without my reasons for settine it aside, are un withing to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also divect them to me for further proof, who am in and out of N. Y. Wire Railing Extablishment every day.

My haft is now its natural color, and much improved in apparance every way, being glossier and thicker, and much more healthy looking.

I am, yours respectfully.

HENRY JENKINS, cor. Committed and Carroll-stat, Brooklyn.

Proc. Wood,—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done

much sood in this part of the country. My hair has been slight by diminishing for years, caused. I suppose, from a slight but when I was quite an infant. I have been taking your Hair Retartive for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of an now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now eatant, an advice all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours Ac., Prop. No. C. Prop. 1811. Sept. 9.1851.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,

PROF. WOOD.—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head simest lost its covering—was in fact saids. I have used but two belighpin bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully.

D. R. THOMAS, M. D. Yours, respectfully.

The restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: Large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for \$1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for \$2 per bottle; the barge holds a quart, do per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co. Proprietors, No. 312 Breadway, Many

bottle.
O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

New-York Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BITTER-SWEET.

BITTER-SWEET. A Poem. By J. G. Holland. 12no. In its singular union of exquisite description and nomely details, of abstract discussion and glowing passion, of apparent eccentricity and admirable sense, and above all, in its racy flavor of New-England scenery, manners, and ways of thought, this production is not without a certain resemblance to the remarkable prose-poem, which was the fruit of the same latitude, entitled "Margaret." It is, however, a work of more artistic pretension, and brings forward more significant aspects of human nature, than that incomplete, though powerful expression of an original and exuberant, but somewhat wayward intellect. "Bitter-Sweet," limited, as it is, to a small compass, evidently comprises the deductions of a large experience. Unpretending in its form, it is profound in its meaning, and elaborate in its construction. You are at first struck with its naïve simplicity of detail, without anticipating the intense revelations of the sequel. You are led on through a tempting labyrinth of narrative, till the denouement of the plot comes upon you like a thunder-clap. Not a little skill is exercised by the author, both in his concealments and his disclosures. He does not even raise your curiosity to a painful degree of excitement, until a sudden word proves how cunningly he has prepared the ultimate surprise. The diction of the poem is as versatile as the topics, sometimes with a smack of Cowper, then of the "Song of the Bell," though evidently without conscious imitation, and the natural growth of a peculiar idiosyncrasy. The poem

Winter's wild birth night! In the fretful East
The uneasy wind moans with its sense of cold,
And sends its sighs through gloomy mountain gorge,
Along the vailey, up the whitening hill,
To tease the righting spirits of the pines.
And waste in dismal woods their chilly life.
The sky is dark, and on the huddled leaves—
The restless, rustling leaves—sifts down its sleet,
Till the sharp crystals pin them to the earth,
And they grow still beneath the rising storm.
The roofless buillock hugs the sheltering stack,
With cringing head and closely gathered feet,
And waits with dumb endurance for the morn.
Deep in a gusty cavern of the barn
The witless calf stands blatant at his chain;
While the brate mother, pent within her stall,
With the wild stress of instinct goes distraught,
And frets her horns, and bellows through the night.
The stream runs black; and the far waterfall
That sang so sweetly through the Summer eves,
And swelled and swayed to Zepbyr's softest breath,
Leaps with a sullen roar the dark abyss,
And how is its hoarse responses to the wind.
The mill is still. The distant factory,
That swarmed yestreen with many ingered life,
And briged the river with a hundred bars
Of molten light, is dark, and lifts its bulk
With dim, uncertain angles, to the sky.

Yet lower bows the storm. The leafless trees Winter's wild birth night! In the fretful East

opens with the following picture, the truthfulness

of which will be recognized at the first glance.

Yet lower bows the storm. The leafless trees Lash their lithe limbs, and, with majestic voice, Lash their lithe limbs, and, with majestic voice, Call to each other through the deepening gloom; And slender trunks that lean on burly boughs Shriek with the sharp abrasion; and the oak, Mellowed in fibre hy unnumbered frosts, Yields to the shoulder of the Titan Blast, Forsakes its poise, and, with a booming crash, Sweeps a fierce passage to the smothered rocks, And lies a shattered ruin.

Across the swale, half up the pine-capped hill, Across the swale, half up the pine-capped hill, Stands the old farm-house with its clump of barns. The old red farm-house—dim and dun to-night, save where the ruddy firelights from the hearth Flap their bright wings against the window panes. A billowy swarm that beat their slender bars, Or seek the night to leave their track of fiame. Upon the sleet, or sit, with shifting feet. And restless plumes, among the polar boughs—The spectral poplars, standing at the gate.

The scene and the persons of the drama are thus

introduced:

It is the Poritan's Thankegiving Eve;
And gathered bome from tresher homes around,
The oid man's children keep the holiday—
In dear New-Eugland, since the fathers slept—
The sweetest holiday of all the year.
John comes with Prudence and her little girls,
And Peter, matched with Patience, brings his boysFair boys and girls with good old Scripture names—
Joseph, Rebeksh, Paul, and Samuel;
And Grace, young Ruth's companion in the house,
Till wrested from her last Thanksgiving Day
By the strong hand of Love, brings home her babo
And the tall poet David, at whose side
She went away. And seated in the midst,
Mary, a foster-daughter of the house,
Of alien blood—sell-aliened many a year—
Whose chastened face and melancholy eyes
Bring all the wondering children to her knee,
Weeps with the strange excess of happiness, introduced: Weeps with the strange excess of happiness, And sighs with joy.

What recks the driving storm

What recks the driving storm Of such a scene as this? And what reck these Of such a storm? For every heavy gust That smites the windows with its cloud of sleet, And shakes the mansion till the chimney's throat Through all its sooty caverns shrieks and howls, They give full bursts of careless merriment, Or songs that send it baffied on its way.

Ruth is a maiden too much given to thought on the mysteries of life, and stoutly grapples with the problem that has puzzled older heads than hers. Here is her solution, that solves nothing.

I have never patience with the ills
That make intrusion on my tappy hours.
I know the world is fall of evil things,
And shudder with the consciousness. I know
That care has iron crowns for many brows;
That Calvaries are everywhere, whereon That care has iron crowns for many brows;
That Calvaries are everywhere, whereon
Virtue is crucified, and nails and spears
Draw guiltless blood; that sorrow site and drinks
At sweetes thearts, till all their life is dry;
That gentle spirits on the rack of pain
Grow faint or fierce, and pray or curse by turns:
That Hell's temptations clad in Heavenly guise
And armed with might, lie evermore in wait
Along life's path, giving assault to all—
Fatal to most; that Death stalks through the earth,
Choosing his victims, sparing none at last;
That in each shadow of a pleasant tree
A grief site sadly sobbing to its leaves;
And that beside each fearful soul there walks
The dim, gasmt phantom of uncertainty,
Bidding it look before, where none may see,
And all must go; but I forget it all—
I thrust it from me always when I may;
Else I should faint with fear, or drown myself
In pity. God forgive me! but I've thought
A thousand times that if I had His power,
Or He my love, we'd have a different world
From this we live in.

The poet David, who seems to have inherited

The poet David, who seems to have inherited the lyre from his Jewish namesake, endeavors to reassure the meditative skeptic, by profound discussions of theodicy, in which he is no more successful than Leibnitz. In the course of the conversation, in which he alludes to the inferiority of Eden to a state of trial and struggle, he calls forth

from Ruth an account of one of her dreams of the

Oh, I have dreamed of it a thousand times Sleeping and waking, since the torch of thought
Flashed into flame at Revelstion's touch.
And filled my spirit with its quenchless ire.
Most envious dreams of innocence and joy
Have haunted me—dreams that were born in sin,
Yet swathed in stainless snow. I've dreamed, and
dreamed.

dreamed,
Of wonderous trees, crowned with perennial green,
Whose soft still shadows gleamed with golden lan
Of pensile fruitage, or were flushed with life
Radiant and tuneful when broad flocks of birds Radiant and tuneful when broad fleeks of birds
Swept in and out like sheets of living flame.
I've dreamed of aisles tufted with velvet grass,
And bordered with the strange intelligence
Of myriad loving eyes among the flowers.
That watched me with a curious, calm delight,
As rows of wayside cherubim may watch
A new soul, walking into Paradise.
I've dreamed of sunsets when the sun supine
Lay rocking on the ocean like a god,
And threw his weary arms far up the sky,
Ard with vermillion-tinted fingers toyed
With the long tresses of the evening star.
I've dreamed of dreams more beautiful than all—
Dreams that were music, perfume, vision, bliss— Dreams that were music, perfume, vision, blise-Blent and sublined, till I have stood enwrapped In the quick essence of an atmosphere That made me tremble to unclose my eyes Lest I should look on God. And I have dreamed Lest I should look on God. And I have dreamed Of sinlers men and maids, mated in heaven, Ere yet their souls had sought for beautious forms To give them human sense and residence. Moving through all this realm of choice delights For ever and for aye; with hands and hearts Immaculate as light; without a thought Of evil, and without a name for fear. Oh, when I wake from happy dreams like these, To the old consciousness that I must die, To the old rear that hauts me night and day, Why should I not deplore the graceless fall To the old fear that hauts me night and day,
Why should I not deplore the graceless fall.
That makes me what I am, and shuts me out
From a condition and society.
As much above a sinful maiden's dreams

As Eden blest surpasses Eden curst ! She is at last brought over to the faith of the poet, and "accepts her destiny" without further

cavil. Like the hand
Of a strong angel on my shoulder laid,
Touching the secret of the spirit's wings.
My heart grows brave. I'm ready now to work—
To work with God, and suffer w th His Carist;
Adopt His measures, and abide His means.
If, in the law that spans the universe
(The law its maker may not disobey),
Virtue may only grow from innocence
Through a great struggle with opposing ill;
If I must win my way to perfectness
In the sad path of suffering, like Him
The everflowing river of whose life
Touches the flood-mark of humanity
On the white pillars of the heavenly throne,
Then welcome evil! Welcome sickness, toil,
Sorrow and pain, the fear and fact of death!

The following cradle-song may serve as a rel

The following cradle-song may serve as a relief to the theology which gets the slightest "suspicion" of dullness before it is brought to a close.

Hither, Sleep! A mother wants thee! Come with velvet arms! Fold the baby that she grants thee To thy own soft charms! Bear him into Dreamland lightly! Give him sight of flowers! Do not bring him back till brightly Break the morning hours!

Close his eyes with gentle fingers! Tell the angels where he lingers They must whisper low! I will guard thy spell unbroken

If thou hear my call; Come then, Sleep! I wait the teken Of thy downy thrall. Now I see his sweet lips moving; He is in thy keep; Other milk the babe is proving At the breast of sleep!

Our extracts illustrate only the didactic portion of this work, and we will make no attempt to represent the movement of its solemn drams, which can scarcely be curtailed or explained. Few of our readers, we think, will regret the time devoted to its perusal. If we mistake not, they will recognize, with us, the genius of a true poet, somewhat erratic, without doubt, with little fear of classical precedent before his eyes, and not disposed to bow obsequiously to popular opinion; but with a rare wealth of poetic sympathies, profound observation of the workings of human passion, and the creative power to clothe his conceptions in expressive

PUBLIC MEETINGS

forms.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS. Copgressional vote in the IVth District of the First Ward occupied the attention of the Board yesterday. The subject gave rise to a long and acrimonious debate on the question of accepting the report of the Special Committee that had been appointed to investigate the

Mr. KENNEDY, who was on the Special Committee, moved that his report, which was in favor of throwing out the Congressional vote from that District, be

Mr. PURDY objected, and some sharp wordy sparring took place here between the two gentlemen, the "Old War Horse" giving it as his opinion that Mr. Kennedy was politically interested in the success of Mr. Williamson.

Mr. KENNEDY denied the assertion, and made a speech at considerable length to explain that he was acting as a sworn Canvasser, trying to detect and expose a fraud, and not as a politician striving to secure the election of a favorite at any hazard. He had not the slightest personal or political choice, he said, between Sickles and Williamson. But he could not understand how the other members of the Board could be satisfied that no fraud had been committed, when, by the evidence of the Canvassers themselves, 126 votes had been cast by 123 men. He was now convinced that a registry law is necessary, although he had hitherto always opposed it. It had been rendered necessary by the perpetration of precisely such frauds

Several other members of the Board joined in the discussion, and the debate grow more and more warm, until finally all were more or less engaged in the battle. At last, when, after a vast deal of noise and confusion, the motion to accept the report was put, it had become a mere party matter, and the motion was lost by a tie vote, the six Democrats of the Board voting Nay. This ended the matter for the time, but it is not yet settled to the satisfaction of anybody.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chas. H.
Haswell, President, in the chair.
Resolutions.—Directing Committee on Lamps and
Gas to inquire of the several gas companies whether
it is not practicable for them to destroy or burn the
refuse matter from the manufacture of gas, instead of refuse matter from the manufacture of gas, instead of allowing it to run into the rivers as at present; adopted. To direct the Controller to advertise for proposals from The Tribuses, Herald and Times to publish the official proceedings and ordinances of the Common Council, and all notices of Committees, sail proposals to give both the price per annum and the price per line per day; laid over. To prohibit the erection of liberty poles exceeding 120 feet in hight from the base; lest.

Mr. Cross stated that, on examining the minutes of the last meeting as which he was not present, he per-

Mr. Choss stated that, on examining the minutes of the last meeting, at which he was not present, he per-ceived that the President had violated the twenty-second rule of the Board in voting for a resolution appropriating \$500 to the Presidents of the respective Boards of the Common Council for their services as Health Commissioners. The rule provided that the President should not vote on a resolution in which he was personally interested. In this case the President gave the casting vote in favor of the appropriation. gave the casting vote in favor of the appropriation.

The PRESIDENT stated that the paper was not now

The PRESIDENT stated that the paper was not now in possession of the Board.

A Foundling Hospital.—The following report of the Select Committee on the subject of establishing a Foundling Hospital was adopted, after which the beard adjourned to next Monday:

The Select Committee, to waom was referred the annexed resolution, instructing them to examine and report upon the expediency of establishing a Foundling Hospital, respectfully

That they have given the subject careful attention, and have conferred with several of our most eminest physicians, who, from the opportunities of observation of the evils arising from the want of an institute ahhe

physicians, who, from the opportunities of observation of the evils arising from the want of an institute alike to the one under consideration, were well calculated to afford information and connect.

The City of New-York, alike to all populous cities, is subjected to the practice of prostitution, to an extent that involves greater sanitary evils than are apparent to any but those whose vocations are of a nature to bring the results within their notice, and the trath of this will be apparent when it is considered that in the desire of those who are unwilling to give birth to an infant, either from fear of expanse or inability to support it, that they resort to medicinal or surgical means, and in some instances self-infliction of violence; that they in all cases, prejudice their health, and even when their attempts are not attended with success, the physical condition of the infant cannot be otherwise than permanently injured by the unnatural means essayed to deprive it of vitality.

This evil should, therefore, be met face to face by the law-making and law keeping classes, for it intrades everywhere fard will no longer be named in whispers, or chowed or frowned out of sight; it is as open and as patent as drunkenness or paperism, which indeed are but its players, and should caallenge the arrious attention of all who have the general good at heart.

Some of the frightful facts in regard to the brevity in face the cashered from the record of daths.

are but its phases, and should callenge the scrious attention of all who have the general good at heart.

Some of the frightful facts in regard to the brevity of infant life can be gathered from the record of deaths, in this city for one week, ending Feb. 27, of this year. Of 503 deaths, no less than 177, or the enormous preportion of 35 per cent, were under one year of age—of being returned as still or premature births. If this startling proportion gets into the bills of mortality, who will dare even to guess at the hundreds and thousands of cases occurring every year, which are known only to the woman and her physician—occuring not in squalid baunts of poverty, but among the so-called better classes, where exposure would be infamy.

Indeed, we need only look at the records of our Coroner's inquests and our Criminal Courts, to show to what an extent the crime of infanticide is practiced, instigated by the desire of the mother to concoal the birth or existence of a child.

Dr. A. B. Mott of this city appeared before your Committee, and stated that in his own Ward (the Soventeenth) within the last five months, the bodies of no less than six children bad been found exposed in the cemeteries, in sinks and in the streets. These had been born alive, as was evident from the poet-mortem investigations. He further stated, that there was hardly a physician in the city to whom application was not make every week to procure abortion, and they remain, the woman applied to quaras.

In a philaethrophic view, it is painful to reflect upon the results of the heritage of seduction and prostation, but from the neglect of nurture, exposure to injurious fulfuences and examples. In the discussion of this subject, it was baded if the operation of an institution alite to the one under consideration, would not have the effect of relieving seduction and prostation of an institution alite to the one under consideration, who had she do one of their requisive consequences, and the roly and increase these practices, but in the opinion of t

imperatively called for, and in support of this position. Mr. James Wynne admitted a very full and interesting deterry of Founding Hospitals from their first adoption to the present time.

Dr. D. Meredith R-eas favored the proposition to collect the outcast and friendless children into a single institution, but be interested that it would be necessary to have both a "Founding Hospital" and in "Infant Home," in order to separate linguismate children from the offspring of respectable parcets. The half the former were born constitutionally diseased, and it would be improach to allow healthy children to the with them, not to speak of the adium which would attach through life to any one who shall the destate being persons under one year old; and the cause he ascribed to infanticide, shortlonism, and the cause he ascribed to infanticide, shortlonism, and the agreement of boarding them out to any one who will take them. He believed it would be well to try the experiment of an "Infant Home" first, and afterward decide whether it would not be increased in the life, if any, effect in encouraging vice.

Mrs. Du Bols, the Directress of the Nursery and Chilf's Bospital (an institution of which she may justly feel proof, and which was visited by your Committee), shoutherd of the Pounding Home of New York. At the Loudon institution, strict discrimination is used in the admission of children, "the mother must produce "evidence of having borne a good character, until the fark" shadow of him who rained the fell serious her path. Her committee and the children must be deed, or beyond the reach of the law, and above all, there must be deed, are beyond the reach of the law, and showe all, there must be a torso from the course of sin and shane on the brink of which she stands."

The number of lives of infarts saved, and mothers prevented from that course of sin and misery by the above-mance heavening the children were before reacher of committee of the found with the stands."

The member of lives of infarts aved, and mothers the orb

nurse for \$1 s week, and an anoware for clothing.

The treatment to which these infants were subjected was very indifferent—in most cases being confined in dirty, liveralilated apartments, and oblised to sunsist on the poorset quality of food. In cases of skalmes dispensary treatment was resorted to, and the mortality among them for this, among other reasons, was very great. A large number of these children were located in the infinitest localities of the Sixth Ward. When they attained the age of three years they were transferred to Randell's Island.

lained.

Dr. Halliday believed that the poverty of the nurses was no excuse for placing the children in their hands. He believed the fault rested, not with the Governors, but with the system. He objected to the application of the name of "Founding Hospital" to the proposed institution, insamuch as but one-fourth of the inmates within be foundings, and suggested that of "Infant Home" instead. The chances for adoption would then be much improved, because the children, being clean and well cared for, would present a more inviting appearance, and could be seen at one view by parties wishing to adopt children, instead of obliging them to travel all over the city to the residences of the averaginaries.

ing them to travel all over the city to the residence of the several nurser.

By the statement fornished by the Lady Superintendent of the Norsery and Chile's Hospital, your Committee learn that 'on Ward's Island in the year 1855, the deaths were 292, of which number 155 were noter from years. In 1857, the deaths were 195, under four years of are, 77. In 1857, the deaths were 195, under four years of are, 77. In 1857, the deaths were 199, of which 165 were under four years. If we look abried, 'we find that in Moscow, in the course of twenty years, 37,907 'children were admitted in the Foundling Hospital, and only "1,020 lived. In Paris, three fifths perial, but that is less than 'ours. In Brussels, 79 per cent die; in Vienna, in 1811, 92 per cent of the Moslin, out of 13,785 'children, 12,051 died in six years, ending 1737."

With these facts before us, the necessity of at once providing

"ours. In Brussels, 79 per cent die; in Vienna, in 1811, 52 per "cent; Madid, in 1817, 67 per cent; and in Dublin, out of 12,785 "children, 12,561 died in six years, ending 1797."

With these facts before us, the necessity of at once providing an institution where these unfortunats infants can be properly taken care of, must be apprent, and, in view thereof, your Committee recommend the following plan: That the sity set agart the lots adjoining the Norsery and Childr Hospital, for the purpose of erecting a building thereon; in one year this building can be completed, and ample provision made for the proper objects of a city's charity. By being contingous to the Childre Hospital, the same Board of Physiolans would willingly extend their care, and two or three of the managers of that restitution would devote part of their time and energy to the welfare of infants at him more wretched than those already superiencing their naturnal solicitude.

Mothers unwilling to leave their infants, should be permitted to remain funder certain rules), as wet murses, extending that care to those infants we have no mother, and this should only be done after strict inquiry, and a probability of entire reform.

The rules in relation to the treatment of children, should, as for as possible, correspond with the Nursery and Childr Hospital aireacy tested, and proved advisable.

Your Committee, accordingly, submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the lots adjoining the Nursery and Childr Hospital in Fifty first street, between the Third and Lexington and Third as once, and adjoining the building to be called "The Infant's Home."

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is here by directed to advertise for proposals for a building to be called "The Infant's Home."

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner to conform in plan, as near as may be, with the said adjoining the building and that the said Street Commissioner return the contract to the Gommon towner, and adjoining the building and that the said Stree

WONDERFUL VEGETABLES.-We have examined some remarkable vegetables lately sent to New-York from Superior, the new town at the head of the great lake of that name. Among them was a cabbage weighing 27 pounds, and of the most delicate flavor when cooked; a cow-horn turnip, weighing 18] pounds; a flat turnip, fully 8 inches in dismeter; and potatoos, some 3 inches in diameter-specimens of a kind which weigh from 1 lb. 10 oz. to 24 lbs. They were raised in the garden of Mr. Robbins, of Superior, who states that he has this year raised cauliflower weighing 191 lbs. The country in that vicinity is said by compet witnesses to be of unrivaled productiveness, all crops being not only excellent in quantity but in quality. The soil is a rich red clay, and the chima's is peculiarly healthy, especially for persons of consumptive tendencies. Some persons who have gone there eick with pulmonary complain's have recovered, from the influence of the climate.